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GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION STATE OF LOUISIANA

Bi-Annual Financial Report

Years Ended June 30, 2001 and 2002

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rauge office of the Legicianive Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

Release Date 1 15 03

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



December 6, 2002

Board Members of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission State of Louisiana Krotz Springs, Louisiana

The Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission Financial Report for the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2002, is submitted for your review. This report reflects continuing improvement in the development of the port facility.

The accompanying financial statements have been examined by the Port's independent certified public accountant, George F. Delaune, CPA, APC, and his opinion resulting from his examination is included in this Annual Financial Report. As part of his examination, the auditor performed tests of the Port's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, and an evaluation of the Port's internal control over financial reporting as required by Government Auditing Standards and the Louisiana Governmental Audit Guide.

The Financial Report is presented in two sections. The Introductory Section includes a table of contents, a list of officials, and this letter of transmittal which highlights the progress of the Port's operations over the last two years. The Financial Section includes the independent auditor's report, the financial statements and related notes.

Louisiana ports and the maritime industry plays a major role in economic development, providing millions of dollars in state and local tax revenues, and providing thousands of jobs throughout the state. Ports in Louisiana are among the busiest in the world, moving more than a billion tons of cargo annually to and from the United States, Central and South America, Africa, the Pacific Rim, the Middle East, the Baltic States, Europe and all points in between.

According to the most recent study conducted by Dr. Timothy Ryan, University of New Orleans, for the Ports Association of Louisiana (PAL) in March 1998, Louisiana ports provided approximately one in every 8 jobs in the state; 28 percent of the state's total gross product and 5.6percent of all personal income in the state. Louisiana ports generate \$395 million in state and local tax revenues annually and those one in 8 jobs translate to 229,871 jobs. The Port of Krotz Springs, in spite of its disadvantages of being a shall-draft inland river port has been successful in contributing to these positive state numbers.

Progress Report

Businesses operating at the Port of Krotz Springs the past two years included: Valero Energy Corporation, Bunge Corporation, and Cabot Corporation. The most recent employment survey shows 253 total employees working at the port complex. Of the 253 total employees, 197 of these workers actually reside in St. Landry Parish. These are

direct jobs. We do not calculate trucking jobs, rail jobs, barge and maritime jobs or temporary construction jobs that are all spin-offs of the Port and its industries.

Seven docks are being operated at the port at this time handling products of oil and grain. Tonnage is up 33% from 3,813,520 tons in 2001 to 5,085,579 in 2002.

Recent Capital Projects

The Port has accomplished a number of capital projects in recent years. The Port extended utility lines, (gas and water) to some newly created industrial sites at a cost of \$120,000 shared by Cabot Corporation and the Port Authority. Also, a new access road for the Bunge Grain Elevator was provided at a cost of \$50,000 shared by Bunge and the Port. Road and ramp improvements were completed in August 1997 at Boat Ramp Road. The project provided better and safer access to the river docks and helped alleviate truck traffic congestion and bottlenecks created by heavy truck traffic. Cost of the work was \$67,132.50. The contractor was Artigue Construction Company. The Port spent \$4,288.57 putting 235 tons of limestone on a .6 mile stretch of levee road within the Port area. The Port paid for the limestone and the Levee Board did the grading and spreading.

The Port has just completed the third phase of a \$2.5 million expansion project consisting of the following:

PHASE I

A \$456,000 project to clear 30 acres of property, put in roads and drainage to create additional industrial sites. Three hundred forty-two thousand dollars (\$342,000) of this money was provided by the Ports Priority Program of the Transportation Trust Fund. Phase I has been completed.

PHASE II

The Port received funding of \$1,497,918 to construct a general cargo dock and purchase a 50 ton crane. This funding was provided by the Ports Priority Program of the Transportation Trust Fund. Boh Brothers Construction Company submitted the low bid of \$1,294,679.90. Construction of the project began in January 1997. Final inspection was completed September 12, 1997. Of the total cost of the project, the state paid 90% or \$1,167,076.71 and the Port paid 10% or \$129,675.19. The Port was also responsible for all engineering, permitting, surveying, administration, inspection and geotechnical work at a cost of \$133,037.00. The Port has delayed purchase and installation of the 50 ton crane until after Phase III is complete. The State and the Port will share the cost of the crane estimated at \$300,000 for a used machine.

PHASE III

The Port received funding in the amount of \$621,000 to construct a warehouse/transit shed, parking and storage to compliment the general cargo dock project. Preliminary plans were presented to the Port Commission by Aucoin and Associates in April 1998. After preliminary geotechnical work was performed at the site, the project was delayed due to the results of the survey. The geotechnical tests showed that poor soil stability at the site required pilings to be driven on site in order to reinforce the foundation. This work drove up the cost of the project and forced the Port to look for alternatives. The Port made some changes to the plans and ressubmitted them to DOTD for approval. Once approval was received, bids were accepted on September 21, 1999. The bid was awarded to E. L. Habetz on November 16, 1999. Low bid for the project was \$664,100. Due to irregularities in the bids, the Notice to Proceed was delayed until July 17, 2000. The project was accepted as substantially complete on June 4, 2001. Final cost of the project was \$638,013.00 with the Port paying 10% or \$63,801.00 and all engineering costs.

PHASE IV

The Port has received funding for Phase IV of our expansion project which consists of the purchase and installation of a 50 ton crane. Funding in the amount of \$360,000 is available at this time. This amount should be suitable for purchase of a used crane. Again, the Port will be required to pay 10% of the cost.

Economic Development and Outlook

On June 14, 2002, the Port received a \$468,000 EDAP (Economic Development Awards Program) grant to provide infrastructure improvements at the Port including stabilizing 11.58 acres of property with limestone and provide bathroom facilities, additional office space and warehouse ramp improvements for Corbitt Manufacturing, Inc.

The Port has been negotiating with Corbitt since December 2001. Corbitt Manufacturing, a Florida corporation with 38 years of continuous service, manufactures various products for the lawn and garden industry. Corbitt Manufacturing is nationally recognized by large retailers such as Wal-Mart, Home Depot, Ace Hardware Corporation and Lowes. Even though manufacturing cypress mulch is Corbitt's core business, other products such as eucalyptus mulch, peat moss, compost products, firewood, and pinestraw are being tested in target markets to measure commercial acceptance, building on the name brand recognition, as an expansion of Corbitt's core products and business. The Corbitt distribution network provides for an efficient and economical link to the major U.S. markets for new test products of high performance and quality, tremendous marketing momentum is created in the commercialization of new product lines.

Corbitt Manufacturing has committed \$1,839,000 of company investment for the project. Corbitt will employ 100 people over a 2 year period at the Krotz Springs facility. These jobs will create annual salaries of \$1,972,840. Corbitt Manufacturing had gross sales of \$23,546,325 last year. Corbitt will operate Corbitt Logistics at Krotz Springs which will focus on the distribution of the Corbitt Manufacturing products. Logistics include transportation and distribution services originating from the primary hubs of Krotz Springs and Jacksonville, Florida.

GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION 208 SOUTH LEVEE ROAD P. O. BOX 155 KROTZ SPRINGS, LOUISIANA 70750 (337) 566-8867

GOVERNING BOARD

COMMISSIONER	APPOINTEE
Attaway Darbonne, V.P.	St. Landry Parish
Billy Frilot	St. Landry Parish
Tommy McMillan	St. Landry Parish
Sal Diesi, President	City of Opelousas
Alton Broussard	City of Opelousas
Barry K. Soileau	City of Eunice
Felicien Simon, Treasurer	City of Eunice
James Soileau, Secretary	Town of Krotz Springs
Monita Reed	Town of Krotz Springs
James Huval	St. Landry Parish Municipal Assn
Michael R. Thibodeaux	St. Landry Parish Municipal Assn

Gary Soileau, Executive Director

Krotz Springs, Louisiana

Location

Port of Krotz Springs

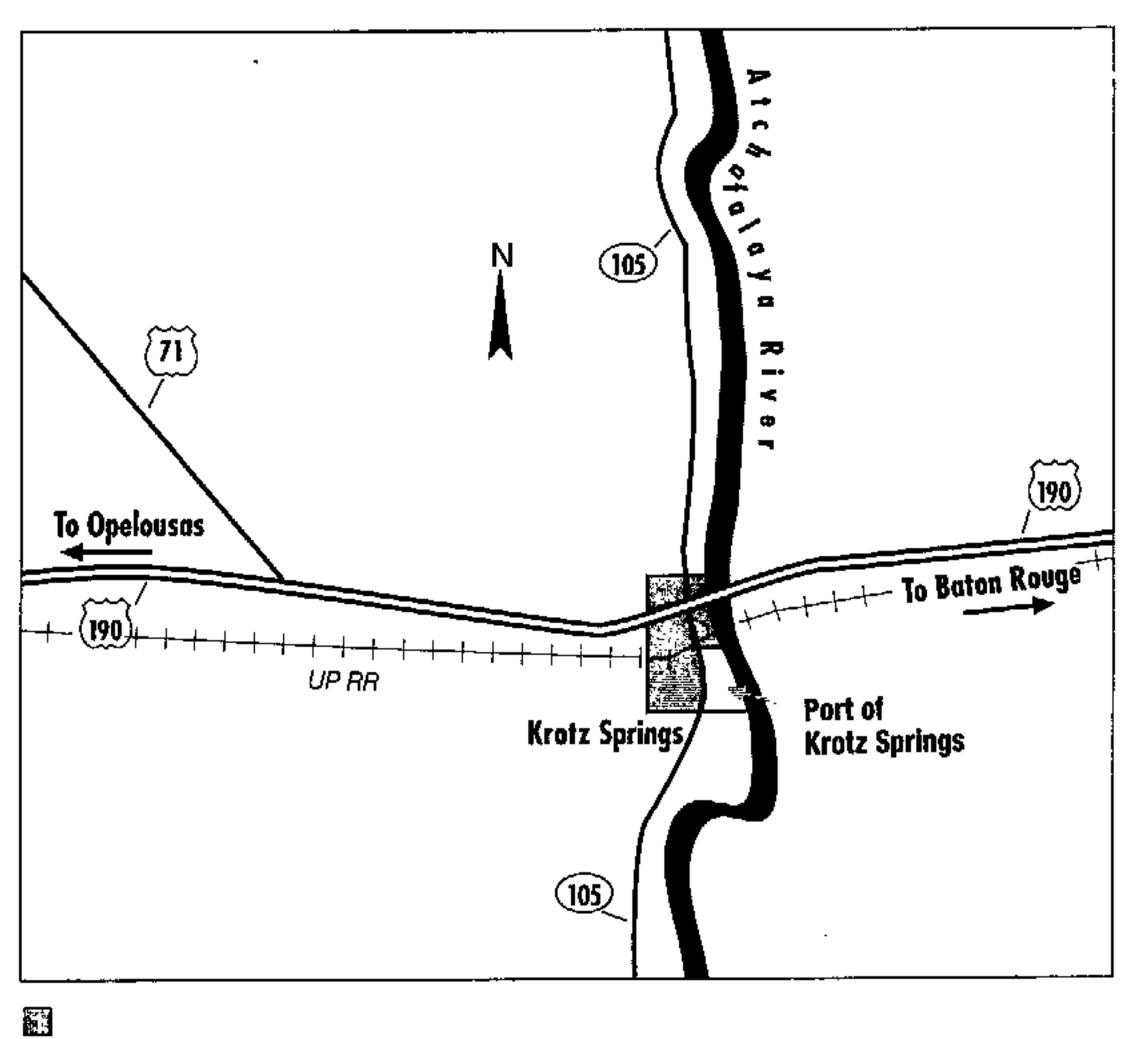
Site

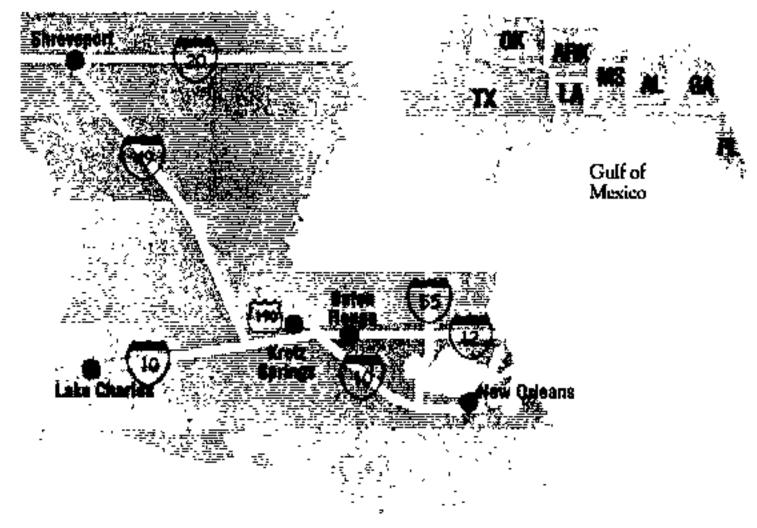
St. Landry

Parish



Louisiana's Electric Cooperatives



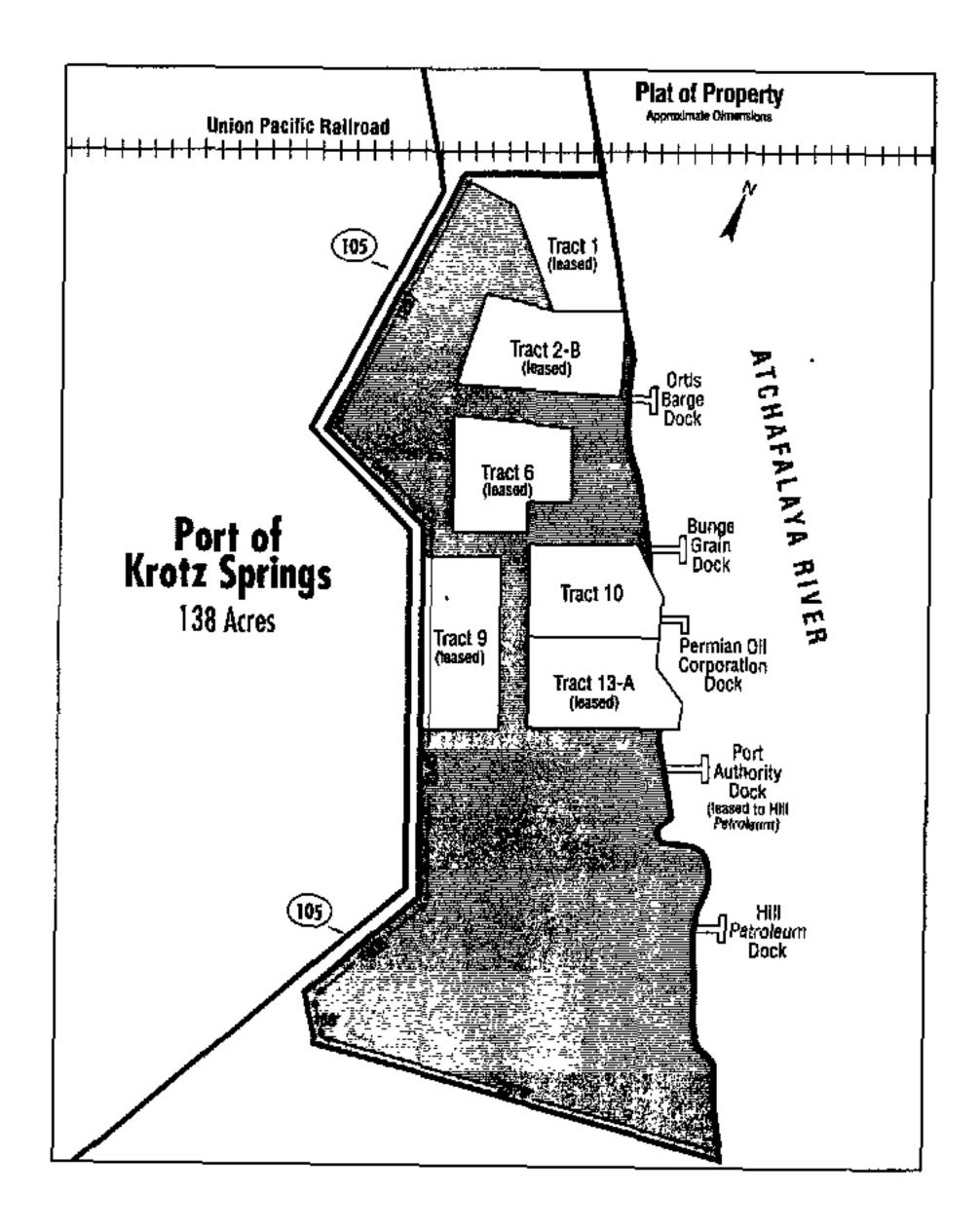


The Port of Krotz Springs is owned and operated by the Greater Krotz Springs Port Authority. The port complex is located within the city limits of Krotz Springs. It is just off U.S. Highway 190, a major four-laned highway stretching 17 miles to Interstate 49 in the City of Opelousas, and 40 miles to Interstate 10 at Baton Rouge.

The area map illustrates the site's location and the surrounding transportation network.



This aerial photograph shows acreage in the port complex which is available for immediate development. The site is located adjacent to the Atchafalaya River and above the flood plain.





Shown above is the Union Pacific Railroad crossing the Atchafalaya River with the port complex in the background.



The above photograph shows some of the large industrial tenants at the Port, including a major refinery.

SPECIFICATIONS

LOCATION

City:

Krotz Springs, Louisiana

Parish: St. Landry

Site Located in City Limits: Yes

Section:

Townships:

Range:

Nearest City of 25,000 or More Population:

Lafayette, Louisiana (38 miles)

CHARACTERISTICS

Total Acres in Site:

138 Acres Available Acreage:

50 Acres

Acres in Largest Tract Available:

15 Acres Lease Price:

\$1,500 / Acre / Year Adjacent Land Available:

400 Acres Topography/Slope:

Flat

Soil Boring Information Available:

Percent of Total Site Subject to Flooding:

None (All above 100 Year Flood Plain) Zoning Classification:

None

<u>UTILITIES AND SERVICES</u>

Electricity

Distance to 3-Phase Electric Power:

On Site Distributor: SLEMCO

Transmission Company:

Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.; GSU

Natural Gas

Distance to Nearest Main: On Site

Size of Main:

Pressure: 65 psi Distributor:

Town of Krotz Springs

Transmission Company:

Monterrey Pipeline

Water 1

Distance to Nearest Main:

Adjacent Size of Main: 6" (2" on site)

Static Pressure: 40 psi

Distance to Nearest Elevated Water Tank:

2,500 Feet Tank Capacity: 50,000 gallons

Sewer

Distance to Nearest Sanitary Service:

Adjacent Sewer Main Diameter:

Domestic Sewage Treatment Type:

Municipal oxidation ponds Fire Protection Available: Yes Suppliers: Fire District #1 Fire Insurance Rating:

TRANSPORTATION

Highway

Distance to Nearest Interstate Highway Access:

17 miles

Name of Highway:

1-49

Type of Roadway System Adjacent to the Site:

U.S. Highway 190 & State Highway 105 Legal Load Limit:

80,000 lbs.

Number of Truck Lines Serving Site:

15 <u>Rail</u>

Distance to Nearest Rail Service:

1/2 mile

Rail Service Provided By: Union Pacific Railroad

Water

Distance to Nearest Navigable Waterway:

On Site Depth: 12 feet

Width: 1,000 Feet

Name of Waterway: Atchafalaya River

Distance to Nearest Deepwater Port: 42 miles by truck; 135 miles by barge

Name of Port: Port of Baton Rouge

<u>Air</u>

Distance to Nearest Major Commercial Airport:

45 miles

Name of Airport; Lafayette and Baton Rouge

Distance to Nearest General Aviation Airport: 28 miles

Name of Airport: St. Landry Parish Airport Runway Length: 6,000 feet

Owner of Property: Greater Krotz Springs Port Authority

CONTACT:

Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. Economic Development Department P.O. Box 15540 Baton Rouge, LA, 70895 (504) 291-3060

(504) 296-1746 (FAX)

Manager Southwest Louisiana Electric Membership Corporation (SLEMCO) 3420 Highway 167 North Lafayette, LA 70507 (318) 896-5384

Executive Director Greater Krotz Springs Port Authority P.O. Box 155 Krotz Springs, LA 70750 (318) 566-8867

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FINANCIAL SECTION

George F. Delaune

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

(A Professional Corporation)

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GOVERNMENT FINANCE
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Board Members of Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission State of Louisiana Krotz Springs, Louisiana

I have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION, a component unit of the State of Louisiana, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2002, as listed in the Table of Contents. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of management of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Louisiana Governmental Audit Guide*. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall basic financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the accompanying basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission as of June 30, 2001 and 2002, and the results of its operations and the cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-For State and Local Governments; Statement No. 37, Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments: Omnibus; and Interpretation No. 6, Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements, as of July 1, 2000. This results in a change in the format and content of the basic financial statements.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued a report dated December 6, 2002, on my consideration of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of my audit.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The other supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 14 through 16, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. I have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, I did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

George F. Delaune, CPA

December 6, 2002

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission, we offer readers of the Commission's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002. Please read it in conjunction with the Commission's basic financial statements, which begin on page 17.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Commission's net assets increased slightly by \$47,078 from \$5,418,220 in 2001 to \$5,465,298 in 2002 as a result of this operations plus the remainder of the DOTD grant for the warehouse project.
- The Commission's expenses exceeded revenues by \$57,560 for the year ended June 30, 2002; but this was offset by interest income of \$73,107 and DOTD grant of \$31,532.
- Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$133,540 for the year ended June 30, 2002.

USING THIS BI-ANNUAL REPORT

This bi-annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The Government-wide Financial Statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Commission's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all of the Commission's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Commission is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The Commission's Government-wide Financial Statements distinguish functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through charges (business-type activities).

The Government-wide Financial Statements can be found on pages 17 and 20 of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Commission's net assets increased slightly by \$35,717 between the fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

The Commission's net assets are mainly composed of cash and cash equivalents (42.91%) and capital assets (56.70%). The Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission owns and operates a port authority all of which is located in Krotz Springs, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. The Commission actively recruits firms located outside of Louisiana to locate in the area.

Net assets of the Commission increased by 0.87%. Net assets are restricted as to the purposes they can be used for or are invested in capital assets (land, buildings, improvements, etc.) Consequently, unrestricted net assets were \$2,220,629 and \$2,356,350 at the end of 2001 and 2002, respectively. These balances reflect the Commission's income from operations that far exceeds long-term investment in its fixed assets on an annual basis.

NET ASSETS

	2001	2002	% Change	
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 2,250,492 3,197,591	\$ 2,374,851 3,108,949	5.53% -2.77%	
Total assets	5,448,083	5,483,800	0.66%	
Other liabilities Total liabilities	29,863	18,501	-38.05%	
Net assets - Invested in capital assets Unrestricted	3,197,591 2,220,629	3,108,949 2,356,350	-2.77% 6.12%	
Total net assets	\$ 5,418,220	5,465,299	0.87%	

The Commission's total revenues decreased by 161.84% from \$931,763 in 2001 to \$355,851 in 2002 primarily due to a decrease in the interest rates earned on invested funds and DOTD grant. Total expenses decreased by 1.19% from \$312,485 in 2001 to \$308,773 in 2002 as a result of the decrease in the cost of the port master plan and an increase in the depreciation expense.

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

		2001		2002	% Change
Revenues:					
Operating -	_				
Charges for services	\$	257,361	\$	251,212	-2.39%
Nonoperating -					
Interest		131,422		73,107	-44.38%
Grant		542,980		31,532	-94.19%
Total revenues		931,763		355,851	-161.84%
Expenses:					
Operating		312,485	<u> </u>	308,773	-1.19%
Total expenses		312,485		308,773	-1.19%
Change in net assets	\$	618,977	\$	47,078	-92.40%

CAPITAL ASSETS

At June 30, 2002 and 2001, the Commission had \$3,108,949 and \$3,197,590, respectively, invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, wharfs and docks, mooring dolphins, road and land improvements, etc. There were additions to capital assets of \$36,061 during 2002.

CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Gary Soileau, Executive Director of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission, Krotz Springs, Louisiana at (337) 566-8867.

GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

(Proprietary Fund Type - Enterprise Fund) June 30, 2002 and 2001

With Comparative Total for 2000

	2002 2001		2000	
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	\$ 1,002,712	\$ 619,172	\$ 195,187	
Investments	1,350,000	1,600,000	1,925,000	
Leases receivable	19,631	18,128	17,513	
Interest receivable	2,508	3,571	6,741	
Reimbursement due from Louisiana		9,621	<u> </u>	
Total Current Assets	2,374,851	2,250,492	2,144,441	
Capital Assets				
net of accumulated depreciation	3,108,949	3,197,591	2,657,561	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,483,800	\$ 5,448,083	\$ 4,802,002	
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,366	\$ 12,996	\$ 758	
Accrued payroll and benefits	2,135	1,867	2,002	
Deferred income	15,000	15,000		
Total Current Liabilities	18,501	29,863	2,760	
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets	3,108,949	3,197,591	2,657,561	
Unrestricted	2,356,350	2,220,629	2,141,681	
Total Fund Equity	5,465,299	5,418,220	4,799,242	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 5,483,800	\$ 5,448,083	\$ 4,802,002	

GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(Proprietary Fund Type - Enterprise Fund) Years Ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 With Comparative Total for 2000

	2002	2001	2000
Operating Revenues			
Leases	\$ 224,203	\$ 222,679	\$ 221,979
Tonnage and docking fees	27,009	34,682	33,100
Total Operating Revenues	251,212	257,361	255,079
Operating Expenses			
Commissioners per diem	23,325	20,400	22,200
Commissioners medical insurance		7,756	14,039
Salaries and benefits	90,883	85,726	83,572
Board meetings	9,404	9,988	10,148
Travel	13,010	6,132	6,527
Meetings and conventions	5,727	11,917	5,581
Dues	3,224	1,292	4,453
Advertising and promotion	2,081	1,514	872
Professional fees	2,586	32,311	8,815
Insurance	13,308	10,318	7,275
Telephone and utilities	8,102	6,428	6,284
Repairs and maintenance	5,786	11,167	10,586
Office expense	6,633	7,206	4,991
Depreciation	124,703	100,330	100,189
Total Operating Expenses	308,772	312,485	285,532
Operating Income (Loss)	(57,560)	(55,124)	(30,453)
Nonoperating Revenues			
Interest income	73,107	131,422	108,688
Grant - DOTD Port Priority Program	31,532	542,680	
Change in Net Assets	47,079	618,978	78,235
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	5,418,220	4,799,242	4,721,007
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$ 5,465,299	\$ 5,418,220	\$ 4,799,242

GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Proprietary Fund Type - Enterprise Fund) Years Ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 With Comparative Total for 2000

	2002	2001	2000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from tenants	\$ 249,710	\$ 271,746	\$ 259,578
Payments to suppliers	(69,802)	(96,726)	(65,942)
Payments to commissioners and benefits	(23,325)	(28,156)	(36,239)
Payments to employees and benefits	(91,614)	(85,861)	(83,454)
Net cash provided by operating activities	64,969	61,003	73,943
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Redemptions of certificates of deposits	3,200,000	3,650,000	3,275,000
Purchases of certificates of deposits	(2,950,000)	(3,325,000)	(3,550,000)
Interest received on interest-bearing deposits	74,170	134,592	104,958
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	324,170	459,592	(170,042)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Acquisition of capital assets	(46,752)	(629,669)	(39,685)
Reimbursement from DOTD	41,153	533,059	
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(5,599)	(96,610)	(39,685)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	383,540	423,985	(135,784)
Cash at Beginning of Year	619,172	195,187	330,671
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,002,712	\$ 619,172	\$ 194,887

GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Proprietary Fund Type - Enterprise Fund) Years Ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 With Comparative Total for 2000

		2002		2001	2000
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$	(57,560)	\$	(55,124)	\$ (30,453)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net					
cash provided by operating activity:					
Depreciation		124,703		100,330	100,189
Change in assets and liabilities -					
Receivables, net		(1,503)		(615)	4,499
Accounts and other payables		(939)		1,547	(710)
Accrued expenses		268		(135)	418
Deferred income		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15,000	 <u> </u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$</u>	64,969	\$	61,003	\$ 73,943

NOTE 1 - INTRODUCTION

The Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission was created as a political subdivision of the State of Louisiana by the Louisiana State Legislature under the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statute 34:1451-1456. The Port Commission is responsible for the regulation of commerce and traffic within the port area consisting of the entire Parish of St. Landry.

The Port Commission is governed by a board of commissioners, consisting of eleven members appointed as follows:

- 1. Three members by the St. Landry Parish Police Jury
- 2. Two members by the City of Opelousas
- 3. Two members by the City of Eunice
- 4. Two members by the Town of Krotz Springs
- 5. Two members by the St. Landry Parish Municipal Association

The Commission's office is located in Krotz Springs, Louisiana, and employs 2 administrative personnel. The Commission's operations are funded entirely through annual self-generated revenues.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Commission complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. For enterprise funds, GASB Statement Nos. 20 and 34 provide the Commission the option of electing to apply FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989. The Commission has elected not to apply those pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this Note. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001, the Commission early implemented the new financial reporting requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 33 and 34. As a result, an entirely new financial presentation format has been implemented.

Reporting Entity

GASB Codification Section 2100 and GASB Statement 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," have defined the governmental reporting entity to be the State of Louisiana. The Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission is considered a component unit of the State of Louisiana because it was created as a political subdivision of the state. The accompanying general purpose financial statements present information only as to the transactions of Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission, a component unit of the State of Louisiana.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities display financial information about the Commission. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities

are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The Commission does not have any governmental activities.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the Commission are organized into one proprietary fund which provides a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenses. The enterprise fund is used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. These activities are financed primarily by user charges and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

On the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities the business-like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus as defined in item b. below.

In the fund financial statements, the proprietary fund utilizes an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net assets.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, business-like activities is presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, the proprietary fund utilizes the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues, are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used.

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Cash and Investments

For the purpose of the Statement of Net Assets, "cash, including time deposits" includes all demand, pooled cash account, and certificates of deposits of the Commission. For the purpose of the proprietary fund Statement of Cash Flows, "cash and cash equivalents" include all demand, pooled cash account, and certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less. Additional cash disclosures are presented in Notes 2.

Receivables

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received.

Inventories

Inventories for supplies are immaterial and are recorded as expenses when purchased.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are valued at historical cost. Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Building	30 Years
Wharfs and docks	30 Years
Road and road improvements	30 Years
Mooring dolphin	5 Years
Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	5 Years

Compensated Absences

Employees can accumulate up to 400 hours of sick leave; however, no payment is made for accrued and unused sick leave upon termination or retirement. Two weeks of annual leave is earned by each employee; however, any unused portion lapses at the end of the fiscal year.

The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the government-wide statements and fund statements as it is incurred. The current portion of this debt is estimated based on historical trends.

Fund Equity Classifications

Contributed capital is recorded in proprietary funds that have received capital grants or contributions from lessees or other funds.

Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditures or legally segregated for a specific future use.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2001 and 2002, the Commission has cash (book balances) shown on the balance sheet of \$1,002,712 and \$619,172, respectively.

State statutes authorize the Commission to invest in United States bonds, treasury notes and bills, or certificates or time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana. In addition, political subdivisions are authorized to invest in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool, Inc. (LAMP), a non-profit corporation formed by an initiative of the State Treasurer and organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, which operates a local government investment pool. Investments are stated at cost.

Investments held at June 30, 2001 and 2002, in certificates of deposit amount to \$1,600,000 and \$1,350,000.

At June 30, 2001 and 2002, cash and investments (excluding the LAMP investment) representing collected bank balances are secured from risk as follows:

		2002	 2001
Demand deposits Certificates of deposits	\$	83,088 1,350,000	\$ 124,919 1,600,000
Total Collected Bank Balances Secured by federal deposit insurance Secured by collateralized pledge of securities		1,433,088 379,162 1,377,697	 1,724,919 400,000 2,184,537
Unsecured/uncollateralized	<u>\$</u>	0	\$ 0

Cash and investments are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. These pledged securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank in the form of safekeeping receipts held by the state treasurer.

Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized (Category 3) under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 3, Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified by the Board that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand.

In accordance with GASB Codification Section 150.165, the investment in LAMP is not categorized in the three risk categories provided by GASB Codification Section 150.164 because the investment is in the pool of funds and therefore not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. LAMP is administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, which was formed by an initiative of the State Treasurer in 1993. The corporation is governed by a board of directors comprising the State Treasurer, representatives from various organizations of local government, the Government Finance Officers Association of Louisiana, and the Society of Louisiana CPA's. Only local governments having contracted to participate in LAMP have an investment interest in its pool of assets. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short-term, high-quality investments. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest. Accordingly, LAMP investments are restricted to securities issued, guaranteed, or backed by the U.S. Treasury, the U.S. government or one of its agencies, enterprises, or instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements collateralized by those securities. The dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days, and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days. LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to their account balances. At June 30, 2001 and 2002, cash on deposit in LAMP is \$466,415 and \$888,617, respectively.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of proprietary fund type property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2001 follows:

	Beginning Balance 7-01-2000	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6-30-2001
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 417,994			\$ 417,994
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	153,221			153,221
Wharfs and docks	2,142,848	\$ 635,437		2,778,285
Road and road improvements	689,657			689,657
Mooring dolphin	43,119			43,119
Furniture and equipment	31,657	4,923		36,580
Total other capital assets at historical cost	3,060,502	640,360		3,700,862
Less: Accumulated depreciation for -				
Buildings	(78,581)	(5,108)		(83,689)
Wharfs and docks	(525,444)	(71,142)		(596,586)
Roads and road improvements	(147,407)	(22,994)		(170,401)
Mooring dolphin	(43,119)			(43,119)
Furniture and equipment	(26,385)	(1,086)		(27,471)
Total accumulated depreciation	(820,936)	(100,330)		(921,266)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,657,560	\$ 540,030		\$ 3,197,591

- - -----

A summary of proprietary fund type property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2002 follows:

	Beginning Balance 7-01-2001	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6-30-2002
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 417,994			\$ 417,994
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	153,221			153,221
Wharfs and docks	2,778,285	\$ 36,061		2,814,346
Road and road improvements	689,657			689,657
Mooring dolphin	43,119			43,119
Furniture and equipment	36,580			36,580
Total other capital assets at historical cost	3,700,862	36,061		3,736,923
Less: Accumulated depreciation for -				
Buildings	(83,689)	(5,107)		(88,796)
Wharfs and docks	(596,586)	(92,812)		(689,398)
Roads and road improvements	(170,401)	(22,994)		(193,395)
Mooring dolphin	(43,119)			(43,119)
Furniture and equipment	(27,471)	(3,790)		(31,261)
Total accumulated depreciation	(921,266)	(124,703)		(1,045,969)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	3,197,591	\$ (88,642)		\$ 3,108,949

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLAN

The two employees of the Commission are members of the Louisiana State Employees Retirement System ("System"), a multiple-employer, public employee retirement system (PERS) controlled and administered by a separate board of trustees.

All full time employees are eligible to participate in the System. Benefits vest with ten years of service. Vested employees may retire at (a) any age with thirty years of service, (b) age 55 with twenty-five years of service. A participants basic annual retirement benefit is equal to \$300 plus 2.5% of their highest consecutive 36 month average salary multiplied by their years of credited service. Participants who became members of LASERS on or after July 1, 1986, are not eligible for the \$300 addition to the annual retirement benefit formula. The maximum annual retirement benefit may not exceed the lesser of 100% of a member's average compensation or certain specified dollar amounts of actuarially determined monetary limits depending upon the member's age at retirement. As an alternative to the basic retirement benefit, a member may elect to receive his retirement benefits under any one of four different options providing for a reduced retirement benefit payable throughout his life with certain benefits being paid to his designated beneficiary after his death. The System also provides death and disability benefits. Benefits are established by state statute.

The system issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing to the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System.

Description of Funding Policy -

Covered employees are required by State statute to contribute 7.5% of their gross salary to the System and the Commission contributes an additional percentage of 13.00% from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001 and 14.15% from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. Contributions to the System during fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000 were funded through employee and employer contributions. Employer contributions were \$9,646, \$8,710 and \$8,241, respectively for years ended June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000. The total payroll of the Commission, fully covered by the system, was \$68,200, \$67,000, and \$67,000 for the same periods. Under present statutes, the Commission does not guarantee any of the benefits granted by the system.

NOTE 6 - LEASE INCOME

The Commission negotiates lease-rental and user contracts with companies for the use of the Port's wharfs, docks, land and warehouses. Fees are composed of minimum lease payments and, in certain contracts, additional rates based upon the volume of commodities moved across the docks leased. The total lease and tonnage revenue earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 and 2002 was \$257,361 and \$251,212. A summary of current leases follows:

Cabot Corporation

On April 5, 1993 (amended on September 13, 1993), the Commission entered into a lease with Cabot Corporation for the use of 5.58 acres of land, more or less. The Commission also granted several easements, servitudes, rights of way, rights of passage, etc. for Cabot Corporation to conduct its business. The term of the lease is for 5 years from April 5, 1993, with Cabot Corporation having the option to extend the same for 4 additional 5 year terms unless giving notice in writing to the Commission 60 days in advance of the end of a particular 5-year term to renew.

Cabot Corporation shall pay the sum of \$8,370 per year rental (Basic Rent) plus one cent per barrel for all material, either incoming or outgoing, moved across the dock (Additional Rent). Cabot Corporation guarantees a 30,000 barrel minimum per month throughput. Said one cent per barrel charge to accrue on October 1, 1993 and shall be due on a calendar month basis thereafter. Cabot Corporation shall furnish to Commission a monthly throughput report no later than 30 days following the end of the month covered by each report. The Additional Rent shall be adjusted at the beginning of each option year to reflect the increase in the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), South Region.

Bunge Corporation

On June 30, 1989, the Commission entered into a lease with Bunge Corporation for the use of a certain tract of land located in Section 8, Township Six South (T-6-S), Range Seven East ®-&-E), Louisiana Meridian, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, and designated as Tracts 9, 9A and 13A. The Commission also granted a 50-foot easement under the barge loading conveyor.

The initial term of the lease shall be 25 years commencing June 30, 1989, and terminating June 29, 2014. Bunge has the option of extending this lease for one additional 25 year term by notifying the Commission in writing at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the initial term.

Bunge Corporation shall pay an base annual payment of \$15,000 to be paid annually on or before July 1, 1989, and annually thereafter. An additional rent shall be due and payable on or before the 15th day of April, commencing April 15, 1990:

- (I) Four cents per ton on all outgoing shipments of commodities, whether bulk or packaged (including but not limited to grain by-products and manufactured grain products, whether liquid or solid, but excluding grain and oil seeds) regardless of the mode of shipment (i.e., whether by barge, truck or rail), made by Bunge during the previous year (the "Non-Grain Rent);
- (ii) on all grain and oil seeds shipped by barge by Bunge during the previous year, the following amounts (the "Grain Rent"):

1 through 2,999,999 bushels	\$0.040 per bushel
3,000,000 through 3,999,999 bushels	\$0.035 per bushel
4,000,000 through 4,999,999 bushels	\$0.030 per bushel
5,000,000 through 5,999,999 bushels	\$0.025 per bushel
All subsequent bushels	no add'l payments

Valero Refining and Marketing Company

On May 13, 1993, the Commission entered into a lease with Phibro Energy USA, Inc. for the use of a certain tracts or parcels of land and/or rights of way designated as Tract 2-A containing 10.16 acres, Tract 3 containing 5.29 acres, Tract 4 containing 1.46 acres, Tract 5 containing 2.95 acres. In addition Phibro shall have a pipeline and road right-of-way for the existing Phibro pipelines and the existing roads, etc.

The surface lease agreement shall be for a period of 10 years commencing on January 1, 1993 and ending on December 31, 2002, subject to Phibro's option to extend or renew this lease for one additional 5 year period commencing on January 1, 2003 and terminating on December 31, 2007, on the same terms and conditions as contained herein.

Phibro agrees to pay a monthly rental of \$15,285, due and payable on or before the 15th day of each month beginning March 15, 1993 and like installment due and payable on or before the 15th day of each month thereafter. The rental shall be adjusted by 25% of the CPI adjustment on January 1 of each year of the primary lease and any extension thereof. The present monthly rental is \$16,536.18.

In May 1997, Basis Petroleum, Inc. (formerly known as Phibro Energy USA, Inc.) sold all of its capital stock to Valero Refining and Marketing Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Valero Energy Corporation.

NOTE 7 - LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

There were no judgments, claims or similar contingencies pending against the Commission at June 30, 2001 and 2002.

NOTE 8 - FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Board received no federal funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 and 2002.

NOTE 9 - COMPENSATION PAID TO BOARD MEMBERS

The schedule of per diem payments to Board Members is presented in compliance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 54 of the 1979 Session of the Louisiana Legislature. Commission members are paid \$75 for each meeting they attend, as authorized by Louisiana Revised Statute 34:1451.

The amounts paid to Board members during the years are as follows:

<u>Member</u>	2001		2002	
Alton Broussard	\$	1,725	\$	1,875
Attaway Darbonne		2,550		2,475
Sal Diesi		1,575		1,725
Billy Frilot		1,800		2,400
James Huval		1,800		1,875
Malcolm McMillan		2,700		2,700
Monita Reed		1,350		1,500
Felicien Simon		2,475		2,700
Peter Smith		450		
Barry K. Soileau		225		1,650
James Soileau		2,700		2,625
Michael R. Thibodeaux		1,050		1,800_
	<u>\$</u>	20,400	\$	23,325

OTHER REPORTS REQUIRED BY

GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The following pages contain a report on compliance with laws and regulations and on internal control over financial reporting as required by *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. This report is based solely on the audit of the financial statements and includes, where appropriate, any reportable conditions and/or material misstatements in internal control or compliance matters that would be material to the presented financial statements.

George F. Delaune

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

(A Professional Corporation)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Board Members of Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission State of Louisiana Krotz Springs, Louisiana

I have audited the basic financial statements of the GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION, a component unit of the State of Louisiana, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2002, and have issued my report thereon dated December 6, 2002. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Louisiana Governmental Audit Guide*.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission's internal control over financial reporting to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. My consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in

which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. I noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that I consider to be material weaknesses.

This report is intended for the information and use of the Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission and its management. By provisions of state law, this report is a public document, and it has been distributed to appropriate officials.

George F. Delaune, CPA

December 6, 2002

GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2002

A. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

- The auditor's report expresses an unqualified opinion on the basic financial statements of Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission.
- 2. No instances of noncompliance were disclosed during the audit of the basic financial statements.
- 3. No reportable conditions were disclosed during the audit of the basic financial statements.
- There were no federal awards received by Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission.

B. FINDINGS-FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDIT

NONE

Noncompliance

GREATER KROTZ SPRINGS PORT COMMISSION RESOLUTION OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

00-1 Unsecured/Uncollateralized Cash

Condition: At June 30, 2000, \$925,000 was invested in certificates of deposit with Washington State Bank secured by \$100,000 in federal deposit insurance and \$816,429 market value of pledged securities resulting in an unsecured/uncollateralized amount of \$8,571.

Action Taken: Management has notified all custodians of the state requirement to secure funds and the custodians were in compliance during the years audited.

Noncompliance

00-2 Insurance for Board Members

Condition: In the prior year, I reported in a management letter that the Port had received Attorney General Opinion No. 93-182 stating that the Port can use self-generated funds to provide the authorized health insurance for its Board Members. However, the opinion did not give any position as to how the Port was to provide this health insurance. Since the Commissioners are not considered full-time employees, the Port was not able to obtain a group policy and therefore reimburses the Commissioners for the cost. This reimbursement ranges from an annual low of \$336.60 for one commissioner to a high of \$6,243.12 for another commissioner. Not all of the commissioners participated in this program.

In the management letter, I suggested that the Port request a clarification of AGO No. 93-182 and also adopt a policy to limit the amount of premium paid for one commissioner.

Action Taken: Based on advice of legal counsel, the Board terminated providing insurance to its board members.

Noncompliance

00-3 Delay in Issuing Audit Report

Condition: The audit report was with the Legislative Auditor after December 15, 2000.

Action Taken: Management discussed this problem with the auditor and management will require the audit to be completed at an earlier date in the future.